



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Work of Mr. K. S. Inui:* In March, Mr. K. S. Inui, accompanied by Mr. George Beadle, reached Japan on their world tour in the interests of peace, coming via India from England and Scotland, where they had many opportunities for peace work. In Tokio, Mr. Inui has spoken in English and Japanese before large audiences, besides addressing a number of schools. Other engagements are now being arranged for him. He had his largest meeting in Osaka, the city of great meetings. He spent some weeks in Kobe, giving peace addresses there and in other cities within reach. It is the intention of Mr. Inui and Mr. Beadle to complete their world tour by a visit to Honolulu *en route* to the Pacific coast, where they hope to spend the autumn.

*Special Peace Edition of the Osaka Morning Sun:* Largely through the personal efforts and assistance of Mr. N. Kato, executive secretary of the Osaka branch of the Japan Peace Society, the editorial management of the *Osaka Asahi*, said to have the largest circulation of any newspaper in Japan, published a special peace issue on June 2. The near approach of Dr. Charles W. Eliot's visit to Japan gave a natural occasion for a special presentation of the peace movement to the public. Among the illustrations were photographs of Dr. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, and the Peace Palace at the Hague.

30 KOUN CHO, MITA, TOKIO, June 7, 1912.

### Visualized Peace.

By Mrs. Edwin C. Grice.

(Mrs. Grice is President of the Home and School League of Pennsylvania.—Ed.)

There are easier tasks in life than clothing the inward graces with an outward and visible form, yet that is what the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society succeeded in doing most happily at the annual carnival of the Home and School League, held in Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, on May 18.

The thousands who saw the "Peace Pageant," both afternoon and evening, on that occasion, will not soon forget it.

The yearly "getting together" of the homes and the schools of the city through the representatives of over a hundred organizations is an event counted upon by all interested.

This year the event was called a "Carnival of Flowers" because everything presented, whether in the booths or on the stage, was framed in a setting of flowers.

Naturally enough the flower chosen as the emblem of peace was the lily. As the curtain rose upon the thirty young girls from the Friends' School, of Germantown, dressed in soft, white, clinging robes of Grecian effect, with lilies wreathed about them or carried high in uplifted arms, a sigh of deep appreciation rose from the audience. That, coupled with the pure beauty of the group and the deep significance of the thing for which they stood, thrilled all hearts. The band played gentle music with a swinging rhythm, to which the girls formed slowly into line, marching and counter-marching as they followed with unbroken step the four leaders who carried, poised to the lip, gilded trumpets from which floated banners of white bearing the single word "Pax" in golden letters.

After some ten minutes of weaving and interweaving of conventional drill, which at times brought the lilies

into one great mass, or again formed them archwise over the heads of an unfolding circle, the ranks of these "Messengers of Peace" parted, and, falling in from the farthest point in the rear of the stage, one of the number walked down between the lines of her comrades through a veil of lily blooms, and, pausing near the footlights, repeated, in the sweet tones of young womanhood, the lines of "O Beautiful, My Country." The tense silence of the vast audience as the last words dropped from the girl's lips bespoke the deep emotions stirred:

"Oh, Beautiful, our Country,  
Round thee in love we draw;  
Thine is the grace of freedom,  
The Majesty of law.  
Be righteousness thy scepter,  
Justice thy diadem;  
And in thy shining forehead  
Be Peace, the crowning gem."

The speaker slipped back into the group amid waving lilies, the trumpeters started the march again, and to the strains of "America," which brought the audience to its feet, the beautiful pageant faded from view.

"Oh," sighed a little tot on the front row as the curtain fell, "the angels have gone!" "But what did it mean?" said the small boy beside her, to whom a teacher had just been explaining that Pax was the Latin word for Peace.

"Why," answered the little one, "*it means the Christmas angels* who sing good-will and peace."

And by that answer were we more than ever convinced that it takes the heart of a child to rightly interpret the things of the kingdom of God.

Any one desiring further details as to the arrangements for such a pageant can secure the same by addressing Miss Emma Blakiston, of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Association, 2042 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

### How to Have Peace in the World.

At the dinner of the sixth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, held in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, at the end of April, Hon. William Sulzer, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, said some impressive things in regard to international peace, which we take pleasure in citing:

"We want peace in the Western Hemisphere. That is easy. We can have it if we want it. All we need to do is just to live up to the golden-rule law of nations, and 'Do unto others as we would that others should do unto us.' That is all—and it is all so simple and so easy.

\* \* \* \* \*

"We shall never have peace in the world until we have common sense in the world. We shall never have common sense in the world until we get over our national pride and national prejudice and national selfishness and national injustice. Nations are all more or less human. History teaches us that nearly all the great wars of the world have been fought for conquest. We should put an end to wars of conquest. It could easily

be accomplished if all the great nations could once agree that no nation should be permitted to take by force anything from any other nation. That would settle it. That would reduce war to a minimum. We shall never be able, however, to go that far along the road to peace and progress and true civilization until by common consent all the nations of the world agree to establish an international high court of justice. In our States we have courts, and we have sheriffs to execute the orders of the courts. In the National Government we have courts, and we have marshals to execute the decrees of these courts. When individuals have trouble they do not settle the dispute now, as of old, by combat, but they get a lawyer and take the case into court. When the case is tried and decided, that settles the controversy, no matter which side is dissatisfied, because there is the power of the court—the sheriff—to put the judgment into execution. So to bring about universal peace we must begin by establishing an international high court of justice on whose bench all the nations of the world will be represented. Whenever a nation has a grievance against another nation, before it can go to war about the controversy, it must take the matter into the international high court of justice, and when the court renders its judgment, the nations which are parties to it must be bound by it. When we get such an international high court of justice and an international code of laws founded on righteousness and justice, the bright day of peace will be at hand and cruel war for conquest will be no more. Then, and not till then, will peace reign on earth, with goodwill to all nations, and progress and prosperity in the name of humanity and civilization will walk hand in hand from the Occident to the Orient, and from one end of the earth to the other.”

### Death of Hon. John W. Hoyt.

The death, in Washington, on May 23, of Hon. John W. Hoyt, at the age of eighty, has removed from among us a friend of peace of more than usual worth. It is true that, though connected with the American Peace Society for about twenty years as a vice-president, and having been one of the principal speakers at the International Peace Congress held in Chicago in 1893, he never engaged much in actual peace propaganda; but his general work was, much of it, such as to promote among peoples, races, and nations the principles and dispositions out of which peace inevitably springs. The range of his services was very wide. Graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1849, afterwards taking degrees in both law and medicine, holding professorships in chemistry and medical jurisprudence for a few years, assisting in the formation of the Republican party and the promotion of its principles for many years, serving as editor and publisher of the *Wisconsin Farmer* for ten years, and for a longer period as managing officer of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, during which time he did much to promote the endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, going in 1862 as Wisconsin's Commissioner to the London Universal Exhibition and in 1867 as United States Commissioner to the Paris Universal Exposition—he in these ways touched life at many points and always in a constructive way. He assisted in reorgan-

izing the University of Wisconsin, and obtained for it increased lands and endowments, and the location of the State Agricultural College at the seat of the university. He did much for the Missouri State Agricultural College. He founded, in 1870, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, and for years served as its president. He was acting Chief U. S. Commissioner to the Vienna Universal Exposition in 1873, and president of its international jury for education and science. From 1874 to 1876 he was Wisconsin's Railway Commissioner during the "Granger War," and also State Commissioner of Water Routes to the Seaboard. In 1876 he was U. S. Commissioner to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, and president of its international jury for education and science. He spent much time trying to secure the improvement of commercial relations between this country and the republics south of us. He was offered the mission to Switzerland, but declined it. In 1876 he accepted, at the earnest solicitation of President Hayes, the governorship of the Territory of Wyoming, where he did much for developing the Territory in many directions. He served afterwards for a time as president of the new University of Wyoming. He organized and was chairman of the Russian Famine Relief Committee of the United States in 1891-2. In 1893 he was special representative for foreign affairs on the Bureau of Awards of the World's Columbian Exposition, where he prevented the foreign exhibits from being finally withdrawn because of dissatisfaction with the management. In all these and other equally important positions he rendered the highest order of service to his own country and the world. He spent much of his later life in Washington in promoting his plan of a true national university at the seat of government, which he had first taken up at the National Educational Association in 1869. The life of "Governor Hoyt," as he was familiarly called, furnishes a conspicuous example of the way in which a man who is actuated by high principles and sane ideals may make all his work, in whatever field, tell for the promotion of the true interests of his own country and of all others at the same time. The true peacemaker's reward is his.

### Address at the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, May 16, 1912.

By Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.

*Mr. Chairman, Mr. Smiley, Ladies and Gentlemen:* With all of you I sorrow for the practical defeat in the Senate of the treaties of arbitration. We were so jubilant a year ago in this conference, and we had come so near to this advanced step in the cause of peace, that we are sadly disappointed now. There is no good in concealing this disappointment; but there should be a steady resolution to keep at the work until this great step toward peace shall have been finally accomplished.

One thing we may at least rejoice over—the most advanced step has been taken in all the history of the ages. For the first time the responsible head of a great government has put himself unequivocally and fairly on the side of universal peace. (Applause.) And however long may be the waiting, however disheartening may be some of the battles of the future, it is a great